

# The Daily State Chronicle.

VOL. VII.—NO. 36.

RALEIGH, N. C., THURSDAY, APRIL 17, 1890.

PRICE 5 CENTS.

## THE TARIFF BILL.

IT IS AT LAST PRESENTED IN THE HOUSE.

The Views of Both the Majority and Minority of the Committee.—The Minority Uphold the Sound Doctrine of the Democrats—And Give Good Reasons for Doing So.

(By United Press.)

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 16.—Mr. McKinley, from the committee on ways and means, introduced the new tariff bill with the majority report on it, in the House this afternoon. The majority report discusses the effect that the bill will have upon the revenues of the government. It states that the exact effect is difficult of ascertainment.

"That there will be a substantial reduction, as we shall show," it says, "admits of no doubt. The general policy of the bill is to foster and promote American production and diversification of American industry."

The committee recommend that sugar up to and including No. 16, Dutch standard of color, and molasses, be placed on the free list; a duty of four tenths of one cent per pound on refined sugar, above No. 16, and that a bounty of two cents per pound be paid from the treasury for a period of fifteen years for all sugar produced in at least 85 per cent, made in this country from cane, beets or sorghum, produced in the United States.

Discussing the sugar question the committee says: "So large a proportion of our sugar is imported that the home production of sugar does not materially affect the price, and the duty is therefore not a tax which is added to the price, but only of the imported, but of the domestic product, which is not true of duties imposed on articles produced or made here substantially to the extent of our wants."

The committee have recommended changes in the internal revenue laws as follows: Abolishing the tax on dealers in leaf and on manufactured tobacco; manufacturers of tobacco and cigars; and producers of tobacco; reducing the tax on smoking and manufactured tobacco and leaf, from eight cents to four per pound.

The committee recommend that all provisions of the statutes imposing restrictions, of any kind whatsoever, upon farmers and growers of tobacco, in regard to the sale thereof, be repealed. This will enable the farmers and planters to sell their tobacco wherever and to whomsoever they please with the same freedom they now dispose of other agricultural products.

The committee conclude that the proposed bill, if enacted into law, will certainly reduce the revenue from imports at least \$60,936,536, and probably more, and from the internal revenue \$10,327,788, or in the aggregate \$71,264,324.

Mr. McKenna, of California, a republican member of the ways and means committee, submitted a report dissenting from the sugar schedule of the bill.

Mr. Carlisle submitted the views of the minority on the bill. The minority discuss the tariff question at length, pointing out the differences between the two political parties in the matter, and defending the doctrine of the democrats.

Summing up the question the minority say: We believe, therefore, that the only manner in which our industries can be helped by legislation at the present time is to exempt from taxation the materials they are compelled to use, and to reduce proportionately the taxes on finished products, so that all our farmers, mechanics and manufacturers may be able to compete on equal terms with those of other countries. That is the policy we advocate and which we desire to see inaugurated and completed just as early and as rapidly as circumstances will permit.

The capitalist who has invested his money in these industries, the laborer who employs, and the domestic consumer to whom he sells, would all be benefited and nobody would be injured. With untaxed materials, it is evident that they could afford to pay their laborers better wages than they can afford to pay them now, and still sell their products to consumers at lower prices than are now charged.

Concerning the internal revenue features of the bill the minority say: While we would be willing to repeal the internal revenue taxes on tobacco in connection with reductions upon other articles which the people are obliged to use, as was proposed in the bill which passed the last House, we cannot agree to a measure which provides for the abolition of any part of such taxes and at the same time increases the rates of duty of cotton, woolen and linen clothing, and in earthenware, glassware, table cutlery and many forms of iron and steel which cannot be dispensed with. Besides, about the only substantial reason that can be urged for the repeal of the tax on tobacco is the fact that the governmental supervision and control necessary to enforce its collection is a constant source of vexation and annoyance to those engaged in manufacturing that article.

The House then went into committee of the whole on the military appropriation bill which was passed.

Mr. Berger, of New Jersey, from the committee on elections, called up the contested election case of Posey vs Parrett, from the First Indiana district. The committee reported unanimously in favor of Mr. Parrett, the sitting member.

Mr. Rowell, of Illinois, called up the contested election case of Bowen vs Buchanan, from the Ninth district of Virginia. The resolution confirming the right of the sitting member was adopted and the House then at 4:35 adjourned.

## AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS FOR THE PURPOSE OF RAISING MONEY TO BE GIVEN TO THOSE WHO PRODUCE SUGAR, OR ANY OTHER ARTICLE.

The bounty provisions contained in the bill are confessions that the whole system which it seems to strengthen and extend is a system of discriminations between the various productive industries of the country—a system which imposes charges upon some for the support of others, and disregards every principle of justice and equality in distributing the burdens of taxation.

The minority state that in their opinion, the increase in the tobacco schedule, resulting mainly from the imposition of a duty on \$2 per pound on unstemmed leaf cigar wrappers, will be \$16,395,925 instead of \$9,754,069 as shown by the tables, and they are confident that an analysis of the importations of that article for a series of years past will sustain that position.

Of the effect of the proposed measure on the revenue of the country the minority says: "We do not mean to assert that the bill actually increases the customs revenue \$65,000,000 over what it is under existing law, but that it proposes to impose upon the articles it leaves upon the dutiable list, except sugar and molasses, that sum in excess of the amount collected on the same schedules last year. It places upon the free list articles which yielded a revenue of \$6,039,869 during the last fiscal year, and it makes a reduction of \$54,922,110 on sugar and molasses, and these two sums, amounting to \$60,962,079, being deducted from the \$68,000,000, leave a net increase of more than \$4,000,000 in tariff taxation under this bill."

The report concludes as follows: "While we would gladly co-operate with the majority in the passage of any measure which would relieve the people from unnecessary taxation, promote the prosperity of our industries and secure ample wages and steady employment to the laborers engaged in them, we feel constrained to make an earnest protest against this bill, because, in our opinion, it will not accomplish any of those desirable results."

## LOUISBURG NOTES.

Court in Session—Good Solicitor Material—Building and Farming Notes—A Smart Dog.

[Special Cor. STATE CHRONICLE.] LOUISBURG, April 15.—Court is in session here, Judge Boykin presiding. There were only thirty-two cases of a frivolous nature on the criminal docket, which was finished to-day.

Louisburg is going ahead, in spite of hard times. In addition to the improvements heretofore mentioned in the CHRONICLE, contracts are closed for several handsome residences to be built right away.

Both the female and male schools are in a flourishing condition.

Farming operations are far advanced for the season. The farmers in this section are working as they never have worked before.

There was some mighty good solicitor material on hand to-day—"hustling" through the crowd pretty lively—Walter Henry, Esq. of Henderson, and J. E. Woodard, of Wilson.

Messrs. Willie Clifton and J. T. King, of this county, have just returned from a trip to Mississippi, where they have been selling the Bailey cotton seed, and county rights to sell the same. They report fine success, and say that the negroes who went from this state out there are having a hot time.

Mr. H. W. Edwards, of this county, has a very intelligent dog, which he has trained to do almost anything. His name is Rex and he is noted for his smartness in carrying notes or birds from the field to the house. Ask him if he had rather be a Republican or a Democrat, and he will lay down and appear dead. Ask him if he had rather be dead or a Democrat, and he will get right up. Mr. E. has trusted Rex to carry his pocket book containing forty dollars, by himself, to his house from the field, a distance of half a mile. He says he believes the dog understands everything he says to him.

## THE TWO MONTANA REPUBLICANS SEAT IN THE SENATE.

The Chinese Enumeration Bill Tabled—Contested Election Cases in the House.

[By United Press.] WASHINGTON, April 16.—(Senate)—The Senate to-day summarily disposed of the Chinese enumeration bill by laying it on the table, and also of the Montana election case by seating the republican claimants, Messrs. Sanders and Powers, by a party vote of 32 to 26.

[By United Press.] WASHINGTON, April 16.—House.—Mr. McKinley, of Ohio, from the committee on ways and means reported the tariff bill and it was referred to the committee of the whole.

The House then went into committee of the whole on the military appropriation bill which was passed.

Mr. Berger, of New Jersey, from the committee on elections, called up the contested election case of Posey vs Parrett, from the First Indiana district. The committee reported unanimously in favor of Mr. Parrett, the sitting member.

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## CLEVELAND TOO FLESHY.

He is Under Treatment for a Reduction of his Avoirdupois.

(By United Press.)

NEW YORK, April 16.—The Sun says that President Cleveland is under treatment by Dr. Gibbs, of this city, with a view of reducing his flesh. He has been advised, according to the Sun, that his increasing bulk may be a source of danger. He is otherwise in good health.

## NAVAL COURT-MARTIAL.

SOME HEAVY CHARGES AGAINST COMMANDER McCALLA.

The Specifications on Which He Will be Tried in Washington—A Black List Against Him.

(By United Press.)

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 16.—The charges and specifications upon which Commander McCalla, of the United States Steamship Enterprise, is to be tried by court-martial here are as follows:

Charge 1.—Striking another person in the navy.

Specification 1.—That in the harbor of Christiania, Norway, he unlawfully struck J. E. Walker, a fireman, with a sword, which was a violation of the 24th article of the navy regulations.

Charge 2.—Violations of article 24, navy regulations.

Specification 1.—That in the harbor of Oran, Africa, he caused Jonathan Bourne, John Delmore and Thomas H. Sloane, enlisted men, to be ironed together for 24 hours.

Specification 2.—That at Cronstadt, Russia, he caused Henry M. Hann, Andrew C. Neill, Jeremiah Shea, Paul Heung, John E. Walker, Wm. Fitzgerald, John W. Bitner, Michael Murphy and Julius A. Henning, all enlisted men, to be ironed one to another in pairs for 24 hours, depriving them of bedding and hammocks during that time, and required them to march continuously for six hours on the quarter deck.

Specification 3.—That in the harbor of St. Petersburg, Russia, he caused Henry M. Hann, Andrew C. Neill, Jeremiah Shea, Paul Heung, John E. Walker, Wm. Fitzgerald, John A. Bitner, Michael Murphy and Julius A. Henning, all enlisted men, to be kept upon their feet toiling a seam from 9 o'clock post meridian to one o'clock ante meridian; to perform extra duty for four days; to be deprived of their bedding and at the expiration of their punishment to perform extra duty for three weeks.

Specification 4.—That at Cronstadt, Russia, he caused John E. Walker and Wm. Fitzgerald to be lashed to Jacob's Ladder for two hours.

Specification 5.—That in the harbor of Stettin, Prussia, he caused Paul E. Weigel, Carl M. Nelson, Andrew C. Neill and Thos. D. McPharland, all enlisted men, to be ironed for three days and to do extra work.

Specification 6.—That in the harbor of Riga, he caused Paul E. Weigel, Samuel G. Westing, Fred McAlero, Jno. Brandon, all enlisted men, to be ironed together for three days.

Specification 7.—That in the harbor of Ville Franche, France, he caused W. H. Jelley and Peter Armstrong, to be ironed together for four days.

Specification 8.—That in the harbor of Ville Franche, he caused Julius A. Henning and Wm. Terns to be ironed together for four days and to do extra duty.

Specification 9.—That near Suez, Egypt, he caused Peter J. Armstrong to be lashed to Jacob's Ladder for three hours.

Specification 10.—That he failed to cause the punishment named to be fully entered upon the ship's log.

Charge: Maltreatment of persons subject to his orders.

Specification 1.—That he cut John E. Walker down with his sword, and had him gagged.

Specification 2.—That at Hortor, Norway, he caused John E. Walker to be placed in a straight jacket for two days.

Specification 3.—That at Christiania, Norway, he confined O. Lindblad in a straight jacket for six nights.

Specification 4.—That at Cronstadt, Russia, he confined Charles Lowrey in a straight jacket for eight hours.

Specification 5.—That at Stettin, Prussia, he confined John Stogelin in a straight jacket for five days, with his hands fastened behind him for two days.

Specification 6.—That at Lisbon, Portugal, he confined two, D. Foss in a straight jacket for eleven hours.

Specification 7.—That at Antwerp, Belgium, he confined S. R. Graham, an apprentice, in double irons for five days for absence from his post, before making an investigation, when in fact Graham was absent from his post by authority.

Charge 4.—Conduct unbecoming an officer.

Specification 1st.—That in the harbor of Mozambique, Africa, he used profane language to seaman Meyer and threatened to strike him with his sword if Meyer smiled at him, Meyer at the time being tied to the mast.

Charge 5.—Violation of the twentieth article of the navy regulations.

Specification—Neglect to have recourse to the ship's company the articles for the government of the navy.

## THE IRISH LEAGUE.

The Executive Committee in Session—No National Convention Necessary.

(By United Press.)

St. Louis, Mo., April 16.—The executive committee of the Irish National League of America is in session in this city to-day. Delegates are present from nearly every State in the Union.

It is understood that the committee will decide that no national convention is necessary.

## TELEGRAPHIC SPARKS.

[By United Press.]

ROME, April 16.—The roof of a weaving mill at Bergamo fell in to-day killing seventeen out of three hundred girls who were in the building at the time.

CHICAGO, April 16.—All work was stopped on a number of buildings yesterday, and all the hands engaged on them thrown into idleness on account of the carpenters' strike.

Protesting against the Sugar Bounty.

[By United Press.]

WASHINGTON, April 16.—A protest was filed with the ways and means committee by the Louisiana sugar men against the proposed bounty on sugar.

## RAILROAD CELEBRATION.

Wilmington in High Carnival—Over the Celebration of the C. F. & Y. V.

[Special to STATE CHRONICLE.]

WILMINGTON, N. C., April 16.—Wilmington is in high carnival over the celebration of the completion of the Cape Fear and Yadkin Valley railroad, which completion forms a strong connecting link between the Piedmont section and the principal seaport town of the State. She does not hold the carnival alone.

Her business men wanted their friends all along the line to participate in the festivities of the celebration, and hundreds of invitations were sent through all the territory from the foot of the mountains to the sea-girt shore. She has thrown wide open her doors and everybody is receiving a welcome. The city is in a blaze of brilliant flags and bunting.

Great excursion trains were necessary to accommodate the many people who wished to enjoy the courtesies of North Carolina's marine metropolis. The trains started from Mt. Airy yesterday morning just when the bright dawn made gloriously beautiful the cloud capped mountains of Surry. Along the line the trains took on the representative men of the sections through which they came, and in the evening a special train arrived at Point Peter at 6:10 p. m. and the regular train at 6:30 p. m. Upon the arrival of the trains a salute of thirteen guns was fired from the batteries of the United States Revenue Cutter Colfax, which lay in the stream a quarter of a mile in honor of the event. The C. F. & Y. V. steam ferryboat Compton and the steamer A. P. Hurt were in waiting at the Point Peter station, and conveyed the excursionists to the city, arriving at the railroad's wharves and depot at the foot of Mulberry street at 6:59 p. m.

Both steamers were crowded and when they touched the wharf, there embarked from them about four hundred of the principal merchants and business men of Mount Airy, Greensboro and other towns along the line of the railroad. As each man stepped ashore he was handed a handsome silk badge upon which was inscribed, "Guest to the C. F. & Y. V. Railroad Celebration, April 16th and 17th, 1890."

The train this morning brought about two hundred more of the business men of the C. F. & Y. V. road territory, and all day to-day about six hundred visitors have been having a great time.

Bad weather has interfered with the programme to some extent, but the spirit of elation is irrepressible, and genuine and hearty congratulatory feeling prevails.

About three hundred visitors went to Carolina Beach on an excursion this afternoon and had a royal time.

The military and the Germania band enlivened the city in the afternoon by a grand parade and some martial music.

To-morrow (Thursday) will be the grand day. The programme includes the following features:

Excursion to the Hammocks and Ocean View. First train for the Hammocks leaves at 11 o'clock a. m. and the second train at 1:30 p. m. Returning trains will leave the Hammocks at 3:10 and 5:10 o'clock p. m.

All persons holding tickets as guests on the Cape Fear and Yadkin Valley railroad will be entitled to free transportation on the Seacoast railroad and steamboats.

Ample time will be given visitors to have oyster roasts and ride on the switch back, at Ocean View.

Firemen's parade at 5:45 o'clock p. m. Banquet at night, beginning at 9 o'clock.

## YESTERDAY IN DURHAM.

A Dwelling Destroyed by Fire—Nomination of Mayor and Town Commissioners—Personals, &c.

CHRONICLE BUREAU.

DURHAM, N. C., April 16th.

Last night about the hour of three, as all Durham was quietly sleeping, the silence was rudely broken by the fire alarm. The residence of Mr. Charles E. Crabtree, in the eastern part of town, was discovered to be on fire. Before either of the fire companies could get to the scene, the fire had enveloped the whole house, and it was utterly impossible to subdue the flames. It is supposed that it caught from a wooden ash box. The house belonged to the estate of Capt. E. J. Parrish and was insured for \$2,000. Mr. Crabtree had \$300 insurance on his furniture.

The mass meeting at the court house last evening, on account of the inclemency of the weather, was not very well attended. The meeting was called to order by Mr. Albert Kramer, and Mr. H. J. Bass was called to the chair.

Mr. A. A. Angier was unanimously nominated for mayor, and the following gentlemen for commissioners: A. D. Markham, W. E. Fostet, T. L. Peay, S. R. Carrington, Leo D. Heart, S. E. Watts, and J. W. Carlton. This is a strong ticket and will no doubt put up a good fight.

Mr. Jas. B. Mason, Jr., has resigned his position in the county clerk's office and Mr. Walton M. Busbee has been appointed in his stead.

A meeting will be held in the Y. M. C. A. rooms this evening to organize a Glee club.

The party of young ladies who went over to Chapel Hill Monday, returned this morning.

## Personals.

Mr. Chas. H. Conrad of Danville, is on our streets to-day.

Mr. J. L. Ludlow, of Winston, is at the Claiborne.

Mr. Wm. Boylan, of Raleigh, shaking hands with his numerous friends here to-day.

Mr. Jno. W. Markham returned from H. Springs this morning.

Dr. Geo. L. Kirby, of Goldsboro, was in town yesterday attending the meeting of the executive committee of the N. C. Insane Asylum.

## PAN-AMERICAN CONGRESS.

AMERICAN UNITY AND ITS IMPORTANT PROBLEMS.

What the International Conference Aimed At and What It Has Done—A Continental Railroad and a Pan-American Bank Among the Possible Results.

(From New York Herald.)

WASHINGTON, April 15.—Secretary Blaine's gavel, as president of the Pan American Congress, fell for the last time on yesterday.

The gathering has been unique in the history of the western hemisphere, and the American delegates, in looking over the results, express themselves as well satisfied. Some of the most important problems have not been fully solved, but enough has been done, they think, to justify the gathering and make it a memorable one for all the nations concerned.

In spite of some sharp differences of opinion, a general spirit of harmony has ruled the proceedings, and the South Americans have shown at every stage the warmest friendship for the northern Republic and a most earnest desire to bind closer their relations with her. The American delegates say that while the descendants of the Latin race who have represented the southern countries differ in methods of doing things, and in ways of thinking, from the people of the United States, they have found them agreeable companions and intelligent workers in promoting the union of the continents. While some have seemed to tower above others in intellectual greatness, all have shown good sense and patriotic Pan-American feeling.

Three important problems.

The three most important subjects of deliberation, as one of the delegates named them, were arbitration, the international dollar and the continental railroad. The United States is less interested, perhaps, in the subject of arbitration than any other countries in the conference. The American delegates, however, have been willing to lend the influence of this country to any agreement which should aim or propose to prevent destructive wars between the South American countries. They do not desire that the United States shall interfere with armed force, but they believe her moral weight in an international arbitration would be sufficient to prevent bloodshed upon trivial grounds.

The subject of an international dollar has been practically postponed for the consideration of a conference to be called by the President of the United States within a year. It is doubtful if a plan can be perfected even then, but the Southern nations are in favor of it, and the opposition arises from the feeling that an international silver coin would force upon this nation a silver basis for currency.

The survey for the proposed Continental railroad will be made within a short time, and if the road is found practicable from an engineering standpoint, private capital will probably be ready to push it to completion. Such a road would have the benefit, not only of the trade between the continents, but would be assisted by many local roads which would connect with it in the different southern countries.

The subject of reciprocity has necessarily been left to negotiation, but the resolution introduced in the House Saturday by Mr. Hitt shows that the Conference has not been without effect in directing attention in that direction.

An International Bank.

Private capital will stand ready to sustain an international bank for doing a banking business without the issue of circulating notes. Some of the South Americans seem anxious for independent banks for each of their own nations, but will probably yield to the wisdom of the plan of a single institution. The bank will be established under a United States charter, which can probably be obtained from Congress without difficulty. Such a bank would result in the saving of a large amount of money now paid in exchanges to European bankers. A report on this subject to the Conference says:—

"The total foreign commerce of the West Indies, Mexico and South and Central America, amounted last year to \$1,955,345,000 United States gold. The total exchange of commodities between the United States and countries of the South during the year ending June 13, 1888, aggregated \$282,902,408, of which the imports into the United States amounted to \$181,058,996 of merchandise, and \$21,236,791 of specie and bullion, and exports from the United States \$71,988,142 of merchandise, and \$88,667,470 of specie and bullion. Of the \$181,000,000 of merchandise brought into the markets of the United States, the greater part was paid for by remittances to London or the Continent, to cover drafts drawn in the exporting markets against European letters of credit. For the use of these credits on Europe a commission of three-quarters of one per cent. is customarily paid, and the foreign banks reap this great profit at a minimum of risk, inasmuch as the drafts drawn against these credits are secured, not only by the goods represented by the shipping documents against which the bills of exchange are drawn, but also by the responsibility of the party (generally the consignee) for whose account the letters of credit are issued, and without any outlay of cash, as the American merchant places the cash with the European bankers to meet such drafts at or before maturity."

The Subsidy Question.

The subsidy proposals of the conference look to the establishment of powerful steamers on the Atlantic and on the Pacific coasts and in the Gulf of Mexico. They are required to be vessels of thorough build and with good engines, and as long as they receive aid from the government are not allowed to give any preference to shippers or to make any combination to control rates. It is proposed to let the mail contracts to the lines offering to do the required work at the lowest rate of subsidy. The South American nations generally stand will-

ing to do their share in sustaining these lines, but our Congress may possibly not be found so willing.

Minor Questions.

One of the delegates to the conference said to me to-day that perhaps after all the most important work might be found to be that which deal with the minor subjects, where the recommendations made were more likely to be promptly adopted by the different countries than those relating to more contested subjects. These measures are really of much importance in making trade intercourse easy and the returns of commerce certain. Among these measures are a uniform system of weights and measures, an international copyright law, uniform port dues, uniform customs regulations, uniform quarantine regulations and the creation of an international bureau of statistics.

The metric system has already been adopted by the South American nations, and if our merchants will follow the recommendations of the Conference and use it in measuring goods for export they will find their goods much more acceptable to the Southern merchants. The system is now in use by almost every civilized people on the globe, and the merchants of the United States will be at a disadvantage if they do not adopt it. The recommendation that all existing port dues be consolidated into one charge, to be called tonnage dues, will, if adopted, greatly facilitate the entrance and clearance of vessels of all nations in American ports. At present there are all varieties of charges at different places, under all sorts of names, and it will be a great advantage to have but one, even if there is no reduction in the aggregate amount paid. The uniform regulations in regard to customs involve the same sort of blanks in every port, so that they can be accurately filled up from a skeleton form even by a person ignorant of the language.

These are the suggestions of the benefits which may result from uniformity and simplicity in commercial regulations, and while they may benefit Europeans equally with Americans they cannot fail to open wider the doors of the southern republics to our commerce and to increase the trade of the world.

Of special importance and of benefit, especially to this country, is the proposition to establish a statistical bureau which shall deal with the commerce and development of all the republics of the West. This proposition will be cordially indorsed by the officials of the Bureau of Statistics at the Treasury Department, which has found much difficulty in gathering accurate statistics of the commerce of the South American republics. These statistics, if accurately taken, are of great value to business men in showing what are the products of each country, what it consumes and hence what is likely to find a market in it.

THE STATE FIREMEN.

The Second Annual Convention at Charlotte—To Meet May 20—Topics for Discussion.

The following special announcement has been made by the North Carolina State Firemen's Association with reference to the convention of this year:

The second annual convention of the "North Carolina State Firemen's Association" will convene in Charlotte, N. C., on the morning of May 20th, 1890.

Reduced rates on all the railroads throughout the State will be furnished delegates to and from the convention.

E. B. ENGLEHARD, President.

H. J. ELAM, Secretary.

Topics for Discussion.

The committee on Topics have adopted the following as the business for the second annual convention of the North Carolina State Firemen's Association:

Topic No. 1.—"What is necessary in the construction of electric lighting, and power wires generally, for the safe handling by firemen?" Discussed by B. J. Swinson, Charlotte.

Topic No. 2.—(a) Flues and Fire Hearths—how should they be built? (b) Would it not be economy to so construct buildings that they will burn out individually without destroying each other, instead of relying solely on fire departments for protection? (c) Would it cause the public to adopt better building methods if the Chiefs, in making their reports, would adopt the plan of reporting in addition to the total loss, also the probable loss that would have occurred had the building in which the fire originated been provided with adequate fire walls.

Discussed by Chief H. E. Heatt, Durham; F. A. Vogler, Salem; C. G. Bradley, Tarboro.

Topic No. 3.—"Promptness in giving alarms, and the handling of fires in their early stages by the company first on the scene." Discussed by Dr. J. W. Griffith, Greensboro; Chief J. J. Robinson, Goldsboro.

Topic No. 4.—"Management and care of Fire Hose." Discussed by Chief E. B. Englehard, Raleigh; Chief J. A. Bixby, Charlotte.

Topic No. 5.—"Essays on the best mode of fighting fires in wooden cities by volunteer firemen." Discussed by Chiefs J. D. McNeill, Fayetteville; T. W. Blake, Raleigh; J. F. Stultz, Ridsville.

THE DAUGHTER OF THE CONFEDERACY.

It is Announced That She Will Wed the Grandson of a Great Abolitionist.

[By United Press.]

New York, April 16.—A special to the Herald from Syracuse, N. Y., says that the announcement is made there of the betrothal of Miss Winnie Davis, daughter of the late Jefferson Davis, to Alfred Wilkinson, of Syracuse, a grandson of the great abolitionist leader, Rev. Samuel J. Lay. Mr. Wilkinson is a young lawyer